(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No 1626.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1776.



## LONDON, *July* 24.

*Extract of a letter from captain Richards, of the Lisbon packet, arrived at Falmouth, from Lisbon, to the post masters general.*

"*My lords,*

"SATURDAY, June 15, received two mails from Mr. Bell for the Duke of York packet, and sailed for Lisbon, in company with the Anna Theresa and Eagle packets; Tuesday, June 25, arrived at Lisbon, with the Eagle packet in company, and off the bar saw a fleet of French men of war, consisting of six sail of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a brig, and two cutters; the 29th arrived six sail of Spanish men of war in the Tagus. On Monday, the 8th of July afterwards, we sailed in company with the Spanish fleet, which consisted of three sail of the line, one frigate, and two sloops; in the evening saw four sail more of Spanish ships of war going in, three sail of the line, and one frigate; the French fleet sailed to the northward.

"On the 4th of July, his most faithful majesty of Portugal issued a decree, prohibiting all ships and vessels belonging to British America entering into any ports of the dominions of Portugal, and in case they should arrive, prohibiting any of his subjects from giving them any succour, but immediately turning them out of the ports; and for those in the ports, immediately after eight days from the above date; and in case of disobedience, all such ships or vessels are to be confiscated to the use and benefit of the public works; and in case of departure, a strict charge is given to the outward cruizada to search them, that they do not carry with them any implements of war.

I am, thy lords,
Your lordships obedient,
Humble servant,
JOHN RICHARDS."

*Falmouth, July* 20.

A new plan is said to be on foot for extending the trade with Russia, in consequence of the defect in our colonies. This trade will chiefly be carried on to the port of Archangel.

Two battalions from the foot, and a considerable draft from the royal regiment of artillery, are ordered out, we hear, to reinforce the garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca.

The last accounts from the Mediterranean say, that an English squadron of five men of war and two frigates was shortly expected there. The reason alligned is on account of several of the vessels with the Mediterranean passes having been boarded and plundered by some of the corsairs belonging to the states of Barbary.

Lord Howe, it is said, has sent home for two bomb vessels to be sent after him as soon as possible.

*Cork, July* 24. This morning arrived captain Sheal in the Three Sisters from Lisbon, in 15 days, who says, that about four or five days before he parted, a vessel had arrived there from Philadelphia in 14 days, and had brought some of the Philadelphia prints. Capt. Sheal says he read therein, among others, a resolution of the general congress, signed "*John Hancock*," ordering and directing that his majesty's name should be erased out of all and every public instruments, records, deeds, &c. and that no respect whatsoever should be observed to any person deriving or claiming by or under his majesty's government, &c.

*Dublin, July* 29. We hear that instructions from the lords commissioners of the admiralty of Great-Britain arrived here by the last packet, for the condemnation of all American ships and merchandise that may be taken by any ship of war or privateer, and brought into any port of this kingdom, and confiscating the same as lawful prizes for the use of the captors. It is not doubted but that many spirited merchants will fit out cruizers to enrich themselves at the expence of our rebellious subjects, notwithstanding the prevailing factious disposition of too many in Ireland, who seem to wish success to the arms of their trans Atlantic friends. We also hear that, in expectation of this event, the free citizens, and other patriotic societies in Dublin, are raising subscriptions for the use of such American crews as shall be confined in the gaols of this kingdom, if they happen to be brought in.

## PORTSMOUTH, *October* 5.

Yesterday arrived here the brigantine Marquis of Kildare, capt. Thomas Palmer, in seven weeks from Bourdeaux, with a cargo of military stores, &c. He informs us the French treated him with the utmost kindness, and seemed ready to do every thing in their power to serve him; that the custom-house officers permitted the American vessels to pass without examination, while the English were all searched.

*October* 12. Last Wednesday arrived at Falmouth, a prize ship of between three and four hundred tons, from Portsmouth in England to Quebec, laden with powder, nails, beef, butter, &c. had sixteen carriage guns, eight of which were mounted. She was taken by a privateer from Newbury, by stratagem.

*Oct.* 14. Last Sunday arrived at Saco a small prize schooner sent in by the Putnam privateer, John Harmon commander, having on board 300 bushels of salt and some oil. Next day arrived another schooner, taken by the same privateer, having on board 375 quintals of green fish, and some oil; she brings an account of another small vessel taken that is not yet arrived, and one that they took, which was afterwards drove ashore by a frigate—The vessel left, but the people got on board the privateer again; the frigate drove the privateer into a harbour, and came to anchor, with intention of keeping her in; but capt. Harmon got one of his guns ashore on a point of land, and fired on the frigate, when she returned whole broad sides into the woods at them, but did no damage—capt. Harmon after a few shot was so lucky as to cut away her fore stay, which obliged her to come to sail, and put to sea.

## NEWBURY-PORT, *October* 18.

Yesterday came in here a prize brig, bound to White-Haven, laden chiefly with mahogany. She was taken about a fortnight ago by the Hancock privateer, capt. Wingate Newman.

## BOSTON, *October* 17.

Monday last was sent into Salem, by capt. Forrester, a prize brig, with a large quantity of sea coal, and sixteen hundred pieces of woollen clothes.

Sunday last capt. Silas Atkins sent into Cape Anne a ship with four hundred and fifty quintals of green fish.

## PROVIDENCE, *October* 12.

Capt. Arthur Crawford of this place, has taken and sent into a safe port, a ship from London, bound for Quebec, laden with blankets, woollen clothes, Irish linens, sheeting, dowlas, shoes, stockings, boots, brandy, port wine, bottled porter, cheese, &c. her cargo, when she sailed, was estimated at fifteen thousand pounds sterling. He has likewise taken two ships from Jamaica.

Tuesday last arrived from a cruise, the sloop Providence, capt. Jones, in the service of the United States. During her cruise she took 13 prizes, most of them fishermen, six of which she burnt or sunk, after taking out the hands, and ordered others to different ports.

Capt. Colin, in the Favourite privateer of this port, has taken a ship from Jamaica, bound for London, laden with sugar, rum, limes, pimento, &c. This prize is also arrived in a safe harbour.

## NEWPORT, *October* 21.

We hear, that a few nights past, one of the enemy's barges went into the harbour of Norwalk, and cut out a sloop of about 40 tons.

The Lady Washington privateer, capt. Godfrey, has sent a brig into a safe port, loaded with rum.

We hear that last Wednesday, as capt. Harding, in a Connecticut brig of war, was going up the sound, from a cruise, he was attacked by the Merlin ship of war, when a very warm engagement ensued; but another ship, supposed to be the Cerberus, coming up, and endeavouring to cut capt. Harding off from the land, he made from them and got safe into Stonington. We don't learn what damage was sustained on either side. At the same time a third ship was seen near Block-Island.

Since our last arrived at safe ports a transport sloop of two hundred and fifty tons, loaded with provisions for New-York, taken by capt. Jauncey; a brig of about two hundred tons, from Jamaica, loaded with sugar, &c. taken by the Cabot, capt. Hinman; a ship of three hundred and seventy tons, loaded with fish and lumber, from Nova-Scotia for Jamaica, taken by capt. Job Pearce; a ship of about three hundred tons, from Quebec for London, ballast with coal, &c. taken by capt. Stacey; a schooner from the West-Indies for Newfoundland, loaded with rum, &c. taken by capt. Coffin; and several others, but by whom taken we have not learned.

## NEW-LONDON, *October* 18.

Last Monday a regiment of continental troops, commanded by col. Richmond, arrived here from Rhode-Island.

Last Saturday the wife and daughter of one John Hill, a prisoner confined in Boston jail for being concerned with Crean Brush and others in robbing the inhabitants of Boston when that place was evacuated, came to this town from Providence by water, and were endeavouring to get a passage to the west end of Long-Island, but were stopped by the committee of this town, and, on examination, were found upon them sundry papers containing matters of intelligence respecting the people and state of the county, sent from said Hill, and others in Boston, to gen. Howe. It appears, from the papers found upon them, that they had been possessed of other papers, which they had secured or destroyed. They were both sent back with the papers, under a proper convoy, to the place from whence they came.

The Montgomery privateer belonging to Providence, has taken and sent into this port a schooner from Cape Nichola Mole, bound to Halifax, having on board 9000 gallons of melasses, and 6000 wt. of sugar. The privateer had been out but twenty-four hours when she took this vessel.

We hear that the continental brig Cabot, capt. Elisha Hinman, has taken seven prizes.

We can assure the public, that a letter from a person of distinction in New-York, has been intercepted, the writer of which informs his friend, that the regular army in the late encounters, has lost twelve hundred men, and one hundred officers killed.

## NEW-HAVEN (*Connecticut*) *October* 16.

### *ADVICES from LONG-ISLAND.*

*The following is a copy of what was sent through the county of Suffolk, by order of governor Tryon.*

THE governor of the province recommends to the inhabitants of Suffolk county the following measures, as the best means for those who have been active in the rebellion to preserve their lives and save their estates, viz. That all offensive arms, indistriminately, be forthwith collected in each respective manor, township and precinct, as soon as possible, to deliver up at head-quarters, to the commander in chief of the king's troops.

That those who have been active in the rebellion, if fit to bear arms, forthwith to wait on the general and inlist in the regular service, for the term of the present war; if not fit to bear arms, to send one of their sons to inlist in their stead; if no sons, to perform some unasked signal service that may merit the protection of government. The inhabitants of each town to associate, to prevent any person going to the main, and secure those coming from thence; and to secure and deliver up all persons known to be active enemies to the rights of the constitution.

And the several townships to furnish as many men as possible, fit to bear arms, to invite those back who have fled from the county, to inlist in gen. Delancey's brigade.—And, lastly, the inhabitants to send all their wood, forage and provisions they can spare to New-York market, or to such place as the general shall order.

Circular orders have been sent to the Justices on Long-Island, directing them to summon the farmers in their several districts to attend them at some convenient place, and demand of each of them what grass and straw they can spare—as to hay, they demand the whole. All rebels that are in arms, the whole of their grass and forage they are to seize for the use of the king. And all who had removed from the island are deemed rebels, and are to be dealt with as such.

A printed form of a CERTIFICATE.

Long-Island, Sept. —, 1776.

*YOU are hereby ordered to preserve for the king's use —loads of hay,—bushels of wheat,—of oats,—of rye,—of barley,—of Indian corn, and all your wheat and rye straw, and not to dispose of the same, but to order in writing from major John Morrison, commissary for forage, as you will answer the contrary at your peril.*

*TO* JOHN MORRISON.

*Oct.* 23. The post, who arrived from the north yesterday, informs that gen. Waterbury, with one hundred of our people who were taken prisoners, in our unsuccessful engagements on the lake, the 11th and 12th instant, are released on giving their parole, and are now on the way to their homes.

*Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort-Stanwix.*

"Part of the third battalion of New Jersey troops being stationed here about three weeks ago it was thought proper to send a sergeant and four men to reconnoitre towards Oswego: but ensign Isaiah Youngiove, being desirous to go, went in the room of the sergeant; having travelled about sixty miles, were fired on early one morning, by a party of ten Indians, but their guns being wet (it having rained the preceding night) could not return the fire, the ensign and another, who after repeatedly priming at length discharged their pieces. They were then directed by the ensign, to fix their bayonets, who at that instant received a ball in his lungs, and fell; notwithstanding he ordered his men to advance, and lying on his back, loaded and shot one of the Indians dead; but two of his men being killed he desired the others to flee, telling them he could not live more than five minutes, and that it was a pity they should expose their own lives; the surviving two came off, and gave us the above accounts."

## PHILADELPHIA, *October* 29.

The hon. the congress have promoted col. Maxwell of New-Jersey, and col. Smallwood of Maryland, to the rank of brigadiers general in the army of the United States.

*Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, dated October* 22.

"A deserter at head-quarters informs that the loss of the enemy, on Friday last, must have been seven or eight hundred. That in the cannonade after the battle gen. Howe had his leg very dangerously shattered by a ball, which killed a soldier who stood near him.—Last night a party of rangers, under the command of major Rogers, having advanced towards Mareneck, were attacked and defeated by a party of our forces. Thirty-six were taken prisoners, and the number of the slain is supposed to be greater, since sixty arms and as many blankets were found upon the field. As the corps is composed of tories, this victory is the more glorious. Our army is in high spirits, having outflanked the enemy."

*Extract of a letter to congress, from Fort Lee (formerly Fort Constitution) dated Oct.* 28, 1776.

"A ship moved up the river, early in the morning, above our lower lines, right opposite to fort No. 1, near old head-quarters at Morris's. She began a brisk cannonade upon the shore. Col. Magaw, who commands at Fort Washington, got down an eighteen pounder and fired sixty rounds at her; twenty six went through her. The gun was mostly loaded with two balls. She was annoyed considerably by two eighteen pounders from the shore. The confusion and distress that appeared on board the ship exceeds all description. Without doubt she lost a great number of men. She was towed off by four boats sent from the other ships to her assistance. She slipt her cable and left her anchor. Had the tide run flood one half hour longer, we should have sunk her. At the same time the fire from the ships began, the enemy brought up their field-pieces, and made a disposition to attack the lines. But colonel Magaw had so happily disposed and arranged his men as to put them out of expect of that manœuvre. A cannonade and fire with small arms continued almost all day, with very little intermission. We lost one man only. Several of the enemy were killed, two or three

our people took and brought off the field, and several more were left there. The firing ceased last evening, and has not been renewed this morning. The troops (of our army) are in good spirits, and in every engagement, since the retreat from New-York, have given the enemy a drubbing.

*Published by order of congress, 31st of Oct. 1776.*

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

*Extract of a letter from White Plains, dated Oct. 28, 1776, at two o'clock, p. m.*

"I have only time to acquaint you that, since my arrival at the American camp, we have had several very successful skirmishes with the enemy, in which the latter have lost several hundred men, in killed and prisoners. Thirteen Waldeckers, seven Britons, and two tories, were yesterday taken prisoners, and brought into head-quarters.

"This day, about ten o'clock, the enemy advanced towards our lines, in full view of head-quarters, while a large body approached to the right. The first were soon dispersed by our artillery. The latter attacked several of our regiments on the right, when a warm engagement began, and now continues with great fury. To-morrow, it is probable, will produce a general battle.

"Colonel Smallwood is just come in, wounded in the arm and hip, but not dangerously.

"I must not omit mentioning that the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt against our lines at Haerlem yesterday."

*Extract of another letter, dated in the evening of the above day.*

"The post being detained by desire of the general gives me an opportunity (with a wooden pen on a drum head) to acquaint you that the part of our army which was engaged to-day was a brigade commanded by gen. M'Dougal, composed of Webb's, Ritzma's, Smallwood's, Haslet's and Brooks's regiments—Ritzma's and Smallwood's suffered most, on this occasion, sustaining, with great patience and coolness, a long and heavy fire—and finally retreated with great sullenness, being obliged to give way to a superior force. The British army and auxiliaries are now encamped about one mile off our lines, and make a formidable appearance—but, from the spirit and temper of our troops, I augur well of the event of another attack which it is expected will commence to-morrow morning."

In CONGRESS, *October 29, 1776.*

*Resolved*, That no private ships or vessels of war, merchant ships, and other vessels, belonging to the subjects of these states, be permitted to wear pendants when in company with continental ships of vessels of war, without leave from the commanding officer thereof.

That if any merchant ship or vessel shall wear pendants in company with continental ships or vessels of war, without leave first obtained from the commander thereof, such commander be authorised to take away the pendants from the offenders.

That if private ships or vessels of war refuse to pay the respect due to the continental ships or vessels of war, the captain or commander so refusing shall lose his commission.

*October 30.*

*Resolved*, That the rank of officers of marines be the same as officers of similar commissions in the land service.

That the commanders, officers, seamen and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to one half of merchantmen, transports and store-ships, by them taken, from and after the first day of November, 1776, to be divided amongst them in the shares and proportions fixed by former resolutions of congress.

That the commanders, officers, seamen and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to the whole value of all ships and vessels of war, belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, by them made prize of, and all privateers authorised by his Britannic majesty to war against these states, to be divided as aforesaid.

*By order of congress,*

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY. *October 31, 1776.*

Complaint having been made to this council, by Christopher Elliot, that John Baldwin of this city, cordwainer, had refused to receive in payment the continental bills of credit issued by order of congress. Thereupon the said John Baldwin was ordered to appear before this board, and being informed of said complaint, did acknowledge that he had refused to receive the said bills of credit in payment. The council urged the pernicious and destructive tendency of such conduct, and requested him to reconsider it, allowing him several days to form his judgment and fix his final resolution. This day, agreeable to notice given him, he again appeared before the council, and declared that he was determined not to receive the said bills in payment; whereupon *Resolved*, that the said John Baldwin is an "Enemy to his country, and precluded from all trade and intercourse with the inhabitants of these states."

*Resolved*, That the said John Baldwin be committed to gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he shall be released by order of this council, or some other power lawfully authorised so to do.

*Ordered*, That the proceedings in John Baldwin's case be made public.

*Extract from the minutes,*

JACOB S. HOWELL, secretary.

## ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 7.

*Extract of a letter, dated White-Plains, Oct. 29, 1776.*

"I now snatch an opportunity, by the post, of informing you, that gen. M'Dougal's brigade, of which the Maryland regulars is a part, having laid in the woods for three nights, two miles from this place, and to the right of the main body, as a covering party, was ordered to advance along the road, about a mile, near a place called the Mile-stone, and there take post, which was accordingly done. The brigade was there joined by Haslet's Delaware battalion and a small regiment of militia from Connecticut; they were no sooner formed than the enemy began a heavy cannonade from a great number of field-pieces, advantageously disposed on several rising grounds, which was answered by the (only) two cannon which attended our brigade, little or no execution being done on either side, till col. Smallwood, with the Marylanders, was ordered to march down the hill and attack the enemy, which they did, and a smart contest ensued, in which the enemy gave way, but rallying again, and attacking the right of the brigade, composed of the militia aforesaid, they got the advantage, and their situation being such, and being drawn up in a heavy column, only our regiment and another (Ritzma's) could come in for any part of the action: Those two brave regiments stood a very heavy fire of their artillery and musquetry for about half an hour, when the whole brigade, being vastly outnumbered and cramped in respect of ground, was obliged to retreat, a reinforcement under gen. Putnam not being able to get up in time to give the necessary assistance: this reinforcement was gen. Beall's brigade. The enemy now occupy the ground where we took post yesterday, and are a mile from *our lines* at the *White-Plains*. Colonel Smallwood staid upon the place of action some time after the retreat had begun, and received two wounds, one a flesh wound on his hip, the other through his arm; he is however in good spirits, and I hope will soon be in a condition to take the field again. All our officers and men behaved with their usual bravery. We have lost of our regiment capt. Bracco, killed in the retreat; serjeants Belt and Wellbay, killed. Capt. Scott is mortally wounded, indeed I fear he is dead at this moment; lieutenant Goldsmith badly wounded in the leg, and lieut. Waters's leg broke to pieces: as near as I can guess, our regiment has near forty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy form a considerable body near to our main body, and I expect every moment to see them attack."

In CONVENTION. November 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, That all civil officers now in commission for this State under the old government, shall continue to act in their respective departments, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead, by the legislature or executive power of the state, and qualified to act, and that the county courts assess the county charges as usual.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

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*Charles county, October 21, 1776.*

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

REPORTS having been propagated by a certain capt. Robert Conway, of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to the commonwealth of Virginia, his second lieutenant, and two midshipmen, with design to dishonour the 26th battalion of militia of this province; which reports being within my own knowledge, and that of many other persons, entirely without foundation, I had determined to treat them with contempt. But, finding that they have carried the joke rather far, by publishing part of their story in the Baltimore and Virginia Gazettes, and some of them swearing to the same, I think it high time to publish a little too, as a piece of justice due myself and those whom I had the honour to command.—You will therefore be pleased to insert, in your next paper, the whole which capt. Conway has published in the Baltimore paper of the 29th of August, herewith sent you; also the certificates under the hands of capt. John H. Lowe and Mr. John M. Burgess, and Mr. Geo. Fraser Hawkins.

*Alexandria, August 10, 1776.*

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

NO other motive than in justice to my own character, as well as that of my officers, could ever induce me to request of you to publish the following narrative and depositions; more especially at this important juncture, when it is the duty of every individual to propagate the general harmony, and to discountenance every domestic contention that would seem in any wise tending to frustrate the general good.

About five weeks ago, I had the honour to be appointed to the command of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to this commonwealth—I went down to Yeocomico to recruit men—I inlisted six hands—from the capacity and good behaviour, as well as the character that was given me of three of them, I appointed one my second lieutenant, and the other two midshipmen. We knew that part of the enemy's fleet had gone up the river Patowmack before us; instead of coming up in a pilot boat as we first intended, we came up with two rowboats, thinking by that means to pass the fleet with greater safety. What happened after we came in sight of the fleet will appear by the following depositions.

*The deposition of* JOHN THOMAS, *second lieutenant to capt.* ROBERT CONWAY, *of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to the commonwealth of Virginia.*

Alexandria, in Fairfax county, } ff. *August 10, 1776.*

This day came before me the subscriber, one of the magistrates for the county aforesaid, *John Thomas*, second lieutenant to capt. Robert Conway, of the Protector rowgalley, and made oath, That on Tuesday the 23d day of July last, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon, near Sandy-Point, seven of us with two boats landed on the Maryland shore, within about half a mile of the enemy's fleet; which consisted of four ships, two tenders, and one rowgalley. Expecting as soon as we landed to have been guarded by a party of the Maryland militia, having no fire arms ourselves; thinking to pass the fleet the following night. As soon as we landed we conveyed our baggage to an adjacent house, when after enquiry we were informed the troops were opposite the Roebuck, to whom four of us immediately went, from whence we observed the fleet manning their boats, with intent (as we thought) to land on the Maryland shore, from which the Roebuck man of war seemed to be two or three hundred yards, when a gentleman they called col. Harrison, said, *Come let us march down*; to which several replie, *I can't bear to fear a man*; others, that their guns were out of order, with sundry other excuses; to whom col. Harrison said, you that have not a mind to go, give your guns to those men that came with capt. Conway: I then said, give me a gun and ammunition and I will go, which one of the militia readily did, so down we marched, under command of col. Harrison; soon after we came down to the shore, the enemy gave three loud huzzas, and rowed over to the Virginia side, with two tenders, one gondola, and ten rowboats; from which they landed and burnt Mr. Brent's house, from whence they returned in about an hour to their respective vessels. In the mean time we thought ourselves very safe under the protection of the militia, who by this time, as we were informed, had increased from between thirty and forty men, to between three and four hundred. In justice to col. Harrison, I must not omit informing, that he seemed very active and resolute, encouraging his men, and telling them that nature could not form a more convenient place than where he proposed they should be stationed. About three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's gondola and a schooner tender put off and made for our boats; seeing that, I said, gentlemen, I hope, as we came to offer you our services, you will be kind enough to assist us in taking care of our boats, having no fire-arms ourselves; they said one company should go with us; then we ran down ourselves, and hauled the smallest boat about thirty or forty yards into a marsh, the other, which had ballast in, we hauled on the beach and staved; by this time the company of militia came down, but the enemy being close ashore where our boat was, they stopped in a valley about forty or sixty yards distance from the boat on the beach; the enemy's rowgalley rowed several times towards the boat on the beach and back again; at last the rowgalley and tender fired, on which the sentinels the colonel had placed ran across a corn field and made for the woods; to whom the colonel called, *Come back*; no, says I, they will not come back till they get to Port-Tobacco (at which he laughed). They would peep at the enemy when they rowed close to our boat, but never offered to fire, excepting it was the colonel, who presented one, but recovered without firing. Some of them said, if the rowgalley landed she would rake them up the valley (which indeed was impossible); at which they ran, the men first, after whom the colonel retreated; notwithstanding, I am pretty well assured the colonel would have stood, had he been supported by his men. When the enemy saw them (from the Roebuck's mast head) running off, they hollowed at them and called them sundry names; then made signs for the rowgalley to pull ashore, which they did and launched our boat off, then gave three huzzas and fired several shot both small and great, at the house where our baggage had been taken to; then returned to their ships with their booty, without having one gun fired at them. Col. Harrison seemed to have that good opinion of capt. Conway, as to say, he was assured that Conway would not be backward in taking a firelock. And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN THOMAS.

*Sworn to before me,*

WM. RAMSAY, J. P.

*The depositions of* EDWARD COLES *and* CUTHBERT ELLISTON, *midshipmen on board the Protector rowgalley, commanded by capt.* ROBERT CONWAY.

Alexandria, in Fairfax county, } ff. *August 10, 1776.*

Likewise *Edward Coles* and *Cuthbert Elliston*, two midshipmen belonging to the Protector rowgalley, came this day before me the subscriber, one of the magistrates for the county aforesaid, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and took the accustomary oaths, by virtue of which they depose and say; That on Tuesday the 23d day of July last, coming up the river Patowmack with capt. Conway, we came in sight of the enemy's fleet, consisting of four ships, two tenders, and one rowgalley, when we made for the Maryland shore, and landed about half a mile below them, expecting to have been protected by the militia on shore, the number of whom (as we were informed soon after our landing) was between three and four hundred; we were seven in number, with two boats. Soon after we landed, four of us went up to the troops. After we were with the troops about an hour and half, some of the men offered to give up their firelocks to us, and one in particular gave his gun to Mr. Thomas, our second lieutenant. We saw the enemy's two tenders, one rowgalley, and some row-boats, filled with men and making for the Virginia shore (instead of coming to the Maryland shore as we expected), where they burnt Mr. Brent's house; from thence they returned to their ships. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon we observed their rowgalley and a schooner tender making down for the place where our boats lay. The little boat we pulled into a marsh out of their way, and hauled the big boat on the beach, which was staved by James Sorrell, by captain Conway's order, before the enemy could come nigh enough to fire at us with any certainty. As soon as the enemy's rowgalley began to fire, the militia made a precipitate retreat, and ran up to the woods, after whom col. Harrison went up; then the enemy came and took the boat from off the beach, without having one gun fired at them, although some of the militia were within less than 100 yards of the boat when they took her off, and gave three huzzas. Further said deponents say not.

EDWARD COLES,

*Sworn to before me,* CUTHBERT ELLISTON.

WM. RAMSAY, J. P.

Soon after I arrived at Alexandria, my rowgalley was ordered down to watch the motion of the enemy's fleet, but at my return, to my great surprise, I found the following advertisement had been stuck up at several public places in this town.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*Alexandria, July 31st, 1776.*

WHEREAS it appears by certificates now in my possession, under the hands of capt. John H. Lowe, Mr. John M. Burgess, and Mr. Geo. Fraser Hawkins

of Maryland, that capt. Robart Conway has propagated a report, much to the dishonour of the 26th battalion of the militia of Maryland, viz. That three or four hundred of the said militia betook themselves to flight, as soon as the miniſterial rowgalley began to fire.

In order therefore to remove every ill impreſſion made by the ſaid report, I take this method of aſſerting, that it is a *malicious infamous falſehood*; as many gentlemen who were preſent as ſpectators when capt. Conway ſays this ſcene of cowardice was acted, are ready upon oath to teſtify.

*(Signed)*

S. HANSON, S. of Sam.

No *man*, Mr. Printer, conſcious of his own integrity, would lay ſilent under ſuch opprobrious epithets; therefore, in vindication of what I have already aſſerted, which was altogether to the ſame effect as the foregoing depoſitions. I deſire you will publiſh the foregoing narrative, for the truth of which I appeal to every impartial ſpectator, and remain, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

ROBERT CONWAY.

*Prince-George's county.*

I DO hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that ſome time laſt week I fell in company with ſeveral people, who were on their way by water to Alexandria. Amongſt theſe there was one Mr. Conway, as I underſtood, who ſaid he was juſt from Sandy-Point, where a party of three or four hundred of the Maryland militia was ſtationed; that as ſoon as the rowgalley began to fire the ſaid militia all ran; that col. Harriſon walked after them laughing at them, and never attempted to rally them; that the only man of ſpirit amongſt them was one Jones, as he deſcribed; that the galley landed a parcel of her men and launched one of his boats, carrying her off, after giving three huzzas, without meeting with any oppoſition. His converſation and a great deal more paſſed in the preſence of many gentlemen, I would have been more particular, but being very unwell with a bad fever, cannot at this time recollect every particular converſation that paſſed. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1776.

GEO. FRASER HAWKINS.

To all whom it may concern,

(COPY.)

WE, the ſubſcribers, *John H. Lowe* and *John M. Burgeſs*, ſet out on Wedneſday laſt from Mr. Geo. Hawkins's, with ſome gentlemen, by water, in order to view the ſituation of the miniſterial fleet that was then lying oppoſite Sandy-Point; and on our way down we met with Mr. Conway, who ſaid he was from Sandy-Point, where a party of three or four hundred of militia were ſtationed, and at the appearance of a rowgally, which directed her courſe to the ſhore, and on firing, the ſaid militia ran off. He was aſked whether the colonel did not endeavour to rally the men; he ſaid no, but walked after them and laughed. He ſaid as the rowgally approached the ſhore the colonel addreſſed his men in the following manner: You that will not fight, give your guns to thoſe that will; on which declaration eveman left the field but himſelf and one who we ſuppoſe to be one Jones. The rowgalley landed a parcel of her men, launched one of his boats, gave three cheers and carried her off, without meeting with any oppoſition. There were ſeveral other matters that he ſpoke, the particulars of which I do not at preſent remember, but all attended to the diſcredit of ſaid militia.

(COPY.) *July 29th, 1776.*

The variation between capt. Conway's own narrative (as certified by Meſſ. Lowe, Burgeſs and Hawkins) and the depoſitions of his lieutenant and midſhipmen, and again the variation in what they depoſe, muſt make every impartial reader ſuſpect the truth of them. Capt. Conway aſſerts, that as ſoon as the rowgalley began to fire, the ſaid militia (being three or four hundred in number) all ran—That as the rowgalley approached the ſhore, every man left the field, ſave two—Mr. lieutenant ſwears, that only one company, out of the three or four huhdred, ran—and Meſſ. midſhipmen ſwear, that the whole three or four hundred made a precipitate retreat and ran up to the woods; then they ſwear that ſome of the militia were within leſs than 100 yards of the boat when the enemy took her off.

Men, who mean to wound the characters of others in the eyes of the public, by inventing and circulating falſehoods, ſhould be extremely circumſpect in what they ſay or ſwear—and, as I already obſerved, the variation and inconſiſtency in the aſſertions and depoſitions of capt. Conway and his party, would make every impartial man ſuſpect their veracity. However, to evince every one that they are founded only in malice and miſchief, I have taken the depoſitions of Meſſ. Finley, Hunter and Lawraſon, of Alexandria, and Meſſ. Matthews and Stoddart, gentlemen volunteers, which you will alſo inſert, with the certificate under the hands of the rev. Mr. Fendall and Mr. Warren Dent.

*Alexandria, the 4th October, 1776.*

ON Tueſday the 23d of July laſt, we, the ſubſcribers, ſet off from this place with intention to ſee the enemy's ſhips, which we were informed were proceeding up Patowmack, and arrived oppoſite them at Sandy-Point, in Maryland, about half an hour paſt 6 o'clock in the evening, where we found a body of militia ſtationed, who informed us there were more men a little lower down the river, to whom we immediately went, and were by them told that col. Harriſon, with a detachment of 25 men, was gone down to prevent the enemy's taking off capt. Conway's boats, by means of a gondola and armed ſchooner, which had left the ſhips for that purpoſe, as was conceived. We ſaw the Roebuck under way turning down, and firing now and then acroſs the field, between the detachment and main body, and heard other great guns, which we ſuppoſed were from the gondola and armed ſchooner. We returned to the main body where we immediately heard a briſk firing of ſmall arms and ſwivels, which was thought to be an engagement betwixt the detachment and the enemy. We think about ſixteen cannon were fired in the whole. The men appeared to be all drawn up ready with their arms, and during the firing ſeemed in good ſpirits, and we heard ſeveral of them aſk if they ought not to go to the aſſiſtance of the detachment. We ſaw, nor diſcovered, nothing like cowardice; but on the contrary, a willing ſpirit ſeemed generally to prevail.

JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM HUNTER,
JAMES LAWRAſON.

*Sworn before me,*

WILLIAM RAMSAY, J. P.

(COPY.)

*Charles county, the 18th October, 1776.*

WE, the ſubſcribers, joined three companies of the 26th battalion of militia, under the command of col. Harriſon, at Sandy-Point, on Tueſday the 23d July laſt, early in the morning, in the character of volunteers. About 9 o'clock the ſhips began to man their tenders and ſmall boats, when col. Harriſon ordered the three companies to ſtand to their arms, and, after watching the motions of the enemy a few minutes, gave orders for capt. Maſtin's company, conſiſting of about 45 men, including officers, to repair to the head of a valley which led down to the river nearly oppoſite the Roebuck.---We fell in with this company at the head of the valley.--- A little while after there came three or four ſtrangers, who were queſtioned by col. Harriſon, and informed him that they had come up the river, were going to Alexandria, and had landed a little below in two ſmall boats;---thoſe we underſtood to be capt. Conway, his lieutenant, and two men.---By this time ten rowboats, two tenders and a gondola were filled with men along ſide of the Roebuck, which lay near 400 yards from the Maryland ſhore.---It was every moment expected the enemy would land and attack us. ---Col. Harriſon told capt. Maſtin's company that, in caſe the enemy attempted to land there, he ſhould inſtantly march down at their head and poſt them behind the beach; and after admoniſhing them, begged that if any one felt confuſed or under any panic, to candidly inform him and turn out of the ranks;---on which one of the privates turned out, and told him that he did not like to march down the hill.---He was then ordered to give up his gun and ammunation to ſome other that would, and col. Harriſon delivered his gun to capt. Conway's lieutenant, who ſaid he would march down with us.---About ten o'clock the enemy's boats, tenders and gondola, left the Roebuck, giving three cheers, and, contrary to our expectation, went over to Virginia, where they landed and ſet fire to Mr. Brent's houſes.---Col. Harriſon marched the company down to the beach, in order to ſhew them where he intended to poſt them, had the enemy attempted, or in caſe they ſhould attempt a landing at that place.--- Before the enemy returned from Virginia, we were reinforced with about 120 men under col. Hanſon.---About 5 or 6 o'clock afternoon, the enemy's ſmall tender, and the gondola, were obſerved to be manning, and in a few minutes left the Roebuck and directed their courſe towards the bay where capt. Conway's boats were landed.---Col. Harriſon immediately ordered the men to arms, and conceiving the enemy's deſign was to take off capt. Conway's boats, gave capt. Maſtin orders to take about 20 of his beſt armed men, and follow him down to watch the motions of the tender and gondola.---This detachment we joined with two other volunteers---in the whole we think it conſiſted of 25 perſons.---We proceeded down towards the bay with all haſte, and near the head of a valley met with capt. Conway and ſome of his men.---Capt. Conway went down the valley with col. Harriſon to ſhew where his boats lay, and we followed cloſe after in Indian file, and were halted at the mouth of the valley.---He told the colonel that one of his boats was drawn over the beach into a marſh, the other was on the ſhore itſelf, which was about 150 yards from us, though we could not ſee her from the mouth of the valley on account of ſome buſhes which grew on the beach.---The tender had got in the bay before we reached our poſt, and lay about 150 yards off:---as ſoon as we were halted, the tender fired one of her carriage guns, which was preſently ſucceeded by a diſcharge of grape ſhot from the gondola; this load grounded within a few paces of us, and many of the ſhot, with ſeveral cannon balls, were picked up the next day---ſundry great guns were diſcharged at us whilſt we remained at this poſt.---The gondola, after ſhe came againſt the boat, rowed off and on, and, after a ſhort time, ſeemed to be gradually getting more into the bay, as if deſigning to open the valley and rake it.---We heard capt. Conway ſay to col. Harriſon, that he thought ſhe was endeavouring to rake the valley, and adviſed him to order a retreat, or words to the ſame purpoſe.---The colonel, after taking a view of the gondola, turned about, and in a low tone gave orders for a retreat to the head of the valley, the gondola being within 70 or 80 yards of us at the time.---Five or ſix of the men who were in the rear retreated ſome diſtance beyond the place intended, which we firmly believe proceeded from their not having heard the orders diſtinctly, as moſt of them returned immediately to the head of the valley, on being called to by ſome of the officers.---From this place we obſerved the Roebuck had got under way and fallen down, and began to fire on us; alſo the tender, our ſituation being open to them both.---The colonel returned to the mouth of the valley, and we and others went different ways to take another view of the gondola, which we found lying quite ſtill, nearly oppoſite the boat, with her hatches cloſe ſhut, and nothing viſible but her oars and guns, though capt. Conway's lieutenant had juſt before informed, that her hatches were up and men expoſed, which raiſed our hopes of getting a ſhoot.---We recollect that, previous to our leaving the mouth of the valley, capt. Conway aſked col. Harriſon to let the gondola be fired at, to ſcare her off from the ſhore, which was refuſed, as there was no living object to ſhoot at.---A retreat was then ordered to the main body by col. Harriſon, and the detachment directed to ſcatter as they retreated through the old fields, to obſerve the flaſh of the enemy's cannon, and to fall down whenever they ſaw it.---The fire from the Roebuck, armed ſchooner, and gondola, grew very warm, and the frequent falling down of the men occaſioned a general laughter.---We retreated to a fence at the edge of a wood, and lay behind it until the enemy's fire ceaſed---then returned to the main body, with which we remained until the ſhips went down the river, and the troops were diſcharged.

JOHN MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM STODDART,

(COPY.)

*Charles county, October 18, 1776.*

THEN came Meſſrs. John Matthews and William Stoddert, gentlemen, and made oath on the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that the above is a true ſtate of the tranſactions at Sandy-Point, under col. William Harriſon, on the 23d of July laſt.

G. R. BROWN.

*Charles county, October 20, 1776.*

WHEREAS we find, by ſundry depoſitions publiſhed in the Baltimore Gazette, and by certificates under the hands of George Fraſer Hawkins, Eſq; capt. John M. Lowe, and Mr. John M. Burgeſs, that reports have been falſly and induſtriouſly propagated, reflecting on the courage, and tending to injure the character of the 26th battalion of Maryland militia, under the command of col. William Harriſon.---And whereas we think it a duty incumbent on us, and on every man, to reſcue injured merit from undeſerved reproach, and check any idle reports that may reflect diſgrace on the American arms,---we think it but common juſtice to declare that many of the moſt injurious aſperſions, contained in the above mentioned publication and certificates, are, within our knowledge, totally falſe, and in every ſenſe groundleſs.---And we do further aſſert, that we attended the ſaid militia from the Monday of the enemy's arrival at Sandy-Point, until their departure from ſaid place; and that ſaid militia appeared to us to aſſemble with cheerfulneſs and alacrity—and we have all the reaſon in the world to believe, that had the enemy attempted a landing, they would have been warmly and vigorouſly oppoſed---for on two different occaſions---the one on Monday during a thunder guſt, when the men were obliged to take ſhelter in a ſmall houſe, the ſentries gave an alarm, that the enemy were preparing to land, they, ſo far from exhibiting any ſymptoms or ſigns of fear, were on the contrary, in our opinion, too warm and impetuous, by ſpringing out of the houſe without waiting for orders, and running towards the ſhore in an irregular manner---the alarm proved groundleſs; and their two eager behaviour drew from the colonel a gentle reprimand.---The other inſtance happened on the Tueſday morning, when the alarm was given that the enemy were manning their boats and preparing to land, and the general opinion was, and every man expected, that they would attempt a landing at Sandy-Point; on which col. Harriſon ordered the men to ſtand to their arms, and in a very ſhort time after ordered captain Maſtin's company to the head of a valley, which led down to the ſhore where it was expected the enemy would land.---On this trial (and we do not believe men can be put to a greater or ſeverer one) the men behaved with the moſt undaunted courage and cool intrepidity. Upon the whole, not only in the above particularized inſtances, but in the whole of their conduct they appeared ſpirited, brave, and ready to engage.

HENRY FENDALL,
WARREN DENT.

(COPY.)

Were it neceſſary, Mr. Printer, a variety of other evidence could be procured to invalidate theſe idle tales; but I firmly truſt, that the teſtimony now offered will fully ſatisfy every impartial and well diſpoſed perſon.—I would obſerve, that the gentlemen who depoſe and certify are not of the battalion—three of them residing in Alexandria, Virginia—and can have no farther intereſt in its character, than as good members of community. What motive induced capt. Conway and his officers thus to aſſert, and thus ſolemnly to depoſe, I am at a loſs to ſay, unleſs it was to divert their conſtituents from an enquiry into their own conduct—for, be it known to the public, that Patowmack river, at Sandy-Point, is near four miles wide, and they, like perſons wanting ſenſe, landed their boats, within a ſmall diſtance of the enemy's ſhips, on the Maryland ſhore, when they might have evaded them at leaſt three miles, by paſſing along the Virginia ſide—and in caſe they had been noticed and purſued by the enemy, could at any rate have gone aſhore and ſued for protection from the oppoſite militia of Virginia. Had capt. Conway and his officers reported facts as they happened, they muſt have given the public a favourable opinion of the militia in general at Sandy-Point. A ſingle company, armed and equipped as our militia too generally are, was drawn up, in their preſence, ready to advance down to the beach, there to receive the attack of ten rowboats, two tenders, and a gondola, filled with men. On the commanding officer's admoniſhing this company, and begging that if any of them felt confuſed or afraid, to candidly inform him; one of the company, out of about forty eight perſons, ſaid he did not like to march down the hill, and turned out of the ranks. Whether this be an inſtance of general cowardice, or not, the impartial public will ſay—For my part, his refuſal by no means ſurpriſed me, as the expedition appeared very dangerous, and was really ſo, though I thought it neceſſary. We were, agreeable to every one's idea, to oppoſe the landing of at leaſt four times our number, and could we not have repulſed them, muſt have retreated up the hill, expoſed to a near fire from the Roebuck, two tenders and a gondola. The retreat of the detachment in the afternoon, which went down to prevent the enemy's taking off capt. Conway's boats, was by my orders—If it was wrong, I am chargeable with it and not the men—However, I thought it prudent, and, in a ſimilar ſituation, ſhould act again in the ſame manner. I ſhall not, to humour capt. Conway or his crew, expoſe men to the fire of a gondola, when the chance of killing is only on the ſide of the enemy; but hope ever to be found ready and willing, with thoſe whom I have the honour to command, to riſque life whenever any valuable end can be anſwered.

Before I conclude, I muſt declare, that, from the trial of the men at Sandy-Point, I entertain the higheſt opinion of their bravery in general, and were they equipped, as men going into battle ſhould be, would riſque my life with them, as ſoon as with any men in the world. And, as Mr. lieutenant Thomas has, in the courſe of his depoſition, given his opinion of me, I muſt in return give mine of him—which is, in the ſincerity of my heart, this—that he would, at any time, to oblige a perſon on whom he was the leaſt dependent, ſwear, that black is white, or white black. I am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM HARRISON.

our people took and brought off the field, and several more were left there. The firing ceased last evening, and has not been renewed this morning. The troops (of our army) are in good spirits, and in every engagement, since the retreat from New-York, have given the enemy a drubbing.

*Published by order of congress, 31st of Oct. 1776.*

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

*Extract of a letter from White Plains, dated Oct. 28, 1776, at two o'clock, p. m.*

"I have only time to acquaint you that, since my arrival at the American camp, we have had several very successful skirmishes with the enemy, in which the latter have lost several hundred men, in killed and prisoners. Thirteen Waldeckers, seven Britons, and two tories, were yesterday taken prisoners, and brought into head-quarters.

"This day, about ten o'clock, the enemy advanced towards our lines, in full view of head-quarters, while a large body approached to the right. The first were soon dispersed by our artillery. The latter attacked several of our regiments on the right, when a warm engagement began, and now continues with great fury. To-morrow, it is probable, will produce a general battle.

"Colonel Smallwood is just come in, wounded in the arm and hip, but not dangerously.

"I must not omit mentioning that the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt against our lines at Haerlem yesterday."

*Extract of another letter, dated in the evening of the above day.*

"The post being detained by desire of the general gives me an opportunity (with a wooden pen on a drum head) to acquaint you that the part of our army which was engaged to-day was a brigade commanded by gen. M'Dougal, composed of Webb's, Ritzma's, Smallwood's, Haslet's and Brooks's regiments—Ritzma's and Smallwood's suffered most, on this occasion, sustaining, with great patience and coolness, a long and heavy fire—and finally retreated with great sullenness, being obliged to give way to a superior force. The British army and auxiliaries are now encamped about one mile off our lines, and make a formidable appearance—but, from the spirit and temper of our troops, I augur well of the event of another attack which it is expected will commence to-morrow morning."

In CONGRESS, *October 29, 1776.*

*Resolved*, That no private ships or vessels of war, merchant ships, and other vessels, belonging to the subjects of these States, be permitted to wear pendants when in company with continental ships or vessels of war, without leave from the commanding officer thereof.

That if any merchant ship or vessel shall wear pendants in company with continental ships or vessels of war, without leave first obtained from the commander thereof, such commander be authorised to take away the pendants from the offenders.

That if private ships or vessels of war refuse to pay the respect due to the continental ships or vessels of war, the captain or commander so refusing shall lose his commission.

*October 30.*

*Resolved*, That the rank of officers of marines be the same as officers of similar commissions in the land service.

That the commanders, officers, seamen and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to one half of merchantmen, transports and store-ships, by them taken, from and after the first day of November, 1776, to be divided amongst them in the shares and proportions fixed by former resolutions of congress.

That the commanders, officers, seamen and marines, in the continental navy, be entitled to the whole value of all ships and vessels of war, belonging to the crown of Great-Britain, by them made prize of, and all privateers authorised by his Britannic majesty to war against these states, to be divided as aforesaid.

*By order of congress,*

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

IN COUNCIL of SAFETY. *October 31, 1776.*

Complaint having been made to this council, by Christopher Elliot, that John Baldwin of this city, cordwainer, had refused to receive in payment the continental bills of credit issued by order of congress. Thereupon the said John Baldwin was ordered to appear before this board, and being informed of said complaint, did acknowledge that he had refused to receive the said bills of credit in payment. The council urged the pernicious and destructive tendency of such conduct, and requested him to reconsider it, allowing him several days to form his judgment and fix his final resolution. This day, agreeable to notice given him, he again appeared before the council, and declared that he was determined not to receive the said bills in payment; whereupon *Resolved*, that the said John Baldwin is an "Enemy to his country, and precluded from all trade and intercourse with the inhabitants of these states."

*Resolved*, That the said John Baldwin be committed to gaol, there to remain without bail or mainprize until he shall be released by order of this council, or some other power lawfully authorised so to do.

*Ordered*, That the proceedings in John Baldwin's case be made public.

*Extract from the minutes,*

JACOB S. HOWELL, secretary.

## ANNAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 7.

*Extract of a letter, dated White-Plains, Oct. 29, 1776.*

"I now snatch an opportunity, by the post, of informing you, that gen. M'Dougal's brigade, of which the Maryland regulars is a part, having laid in the woods for three nights, two miles from this place, and to the right of the main body, as a covering party, was ordered to advance along the road, about a mile, near a place called the Mile-stone, and there take post, which was accordingly done. The brigade was there joined by Haslet's Delaware battalion and a small regiment of militia from Connecticut; they were no sooner formed than the enemy began a heavy cannonade from a great number of field-pieces, advantageously disposed on several rising grounds, which was answered by the (only) two cannon which attended our brigade, little or no execution being done on either side, till col. Smallwood, with the Marylanders, was ordered to march down the hill and attack the enemy, which they did, and a smart contest ensued, in which the enemy gave way, but rallying again, and attacking the right of the brigade, composed of the militia aforesaid, they got the advantage, and their situation being such, and being drawn up in a heavy column, only our regiment and another (Ritzma's) could come in for any part of the action: Those two brave regiments stood a very heavy fire of their artillery and musquetry for about half an hour, when the whole brigade, being vastly outnumbered and cramped in respect of ground, was obliged to retreat, a reinforcement under gen. Putnam not being able to get up in time to give the necessary assistance: this reinforcement was gen. Beall's brigade. The enemy now occupy the ground where we took post yesterday, and are a mile from *our lines* at the *White-Plains*. Colonel Smallwood staid upon the place of action some time after the retreat had begun, and received two wounds, one a flesh wound on his hip, the other through his arm; he is however in good spirits, and I hope will soon be in a condition to take the field again. All our officers and men behaved with their usual bravery. We have lost of our regiment capt. Bracco, killed in the retreat; serjeants Belt and Wellay, killed. Capt. Scott is mortally wounded, indeed I fear he is dead at this moment; lieutenant Goldsmith badly wounded in the leg, and lieut. Waters's leg broke to pieces: as near as I can guess, our regiment has near forty killed, wounded and missing. The enemy form a considerable body near to our main body, and I expect every moment to see them attack."

In CONVENTION. November 4, 1776.

RESOLVED, That all civil officers now in commission for this State under the old government, shall continue to act in their respective departments, until others shall be appointed and commissioned in their stead, by the legislature or executive power of the state, and qualified to act, and that the county courts assess the county charges as usual.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

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*Charles county, October 21, 1776.*

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

REPORTS having been propagated by a certain capt. Robert Conway, of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to the commonwealth of Virginia, his second lieutenant, and two midshipmen, with design to dishonour the 26th battalion of militia of this province; which reports being within my own knowledge, and that of many other persons, entirely without foundation, I had determined to treat them with contempt. But, finding that they have carried the joke rather far, by publishing part of their story in the Baltimore and Virginia Gazettes, and some of them swearing to the same, I think it high time to publish a little too, as a piece of justice due myself and those whom I had the honour to command.—You will therefore be pleased to insert, in your next paper, the whole which capt. Conway has published in the Baltimore paper of the 20th of August, herewith sent you; also the certificates under the hands of capt. John H. Lowe and Mr. John M. Burgess, and Mr. Geo. Fraser Hawkins.

*Alexandria, August 10, 1776.*

To the PRINTER of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

SIR,

NO other motive than in justice to my own character, as well as that of my officers, could ever induce me to request of you to publish the following narrative and depositions; more especially at this important juncture, when it is the duty of every individual to propagate the general harmony, and to discountenance every domestic contention that would seem in any wise tending to frustrate the general good.

About five weeks ago, I had the honour to be appointed to the command of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to this commonwealth—I went down to Yeocomico to recruit men—I inlisted six hands—from the capacity and good behaviour, as well as the character that was given me of three of them, I appointed one my second lieutenant, and the other two midshipmen. We knew that part of the enemy's fleet had gone up the river Patowmack before us; instead of coming up in a pilot boat as we first intended, we came up with two rowboats, thinking by that means to pass the fleet with greater safety. What happened after we came in sight of the fleet will appear by the following depositions.

*The deposition of* JOHN THOMAS, *second lieutenant to capt.* ROBERT CONWAY, *of the Protector rowgalley, belonging to the commonwealth of Virginia.*

Alexandria, in Fairfax county, } ff. *August 10, 1776.*

This day came before me the subscriber, one of the magistrates for the county aforesaid, *John Thomas*, second lieutenant to capt. Robert Conway, of the Protector rowgalley, and made oath, That on Tuesday the 23d day of July last, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon, near Sandy-Point, seven of us with two boats landed on the Maryland shore, within about half a mile of the enemy's fleet; which consisted of four ships, two tenders, and one rowgalley. Expecting as soon as we landed to have been guarded by a party of the Maryland militia, having no fire arms ourselves; thinking to pass the fleet the following night. As soon as we landed we conveyed our baggage to an adjacent house, when after enquiry we were informed the troops were opposite the Roebuck, to whom four of us immediately went, from whence we observed the fleet manning their boats, with intent (as we thought) to land on the Maryland shore, from which the Roebuck man of war seemed to be two or three hundred yards, when a gentleman they called col. Harrison, said, *Come let us march down*; to which several replie, *I can't bear to shoot a man*; others, that their guns were out of order, with sundry other excuses; to whom col. Harrison said, you that have not a mind to go, give your guns to those men that came with capt. Conway: I then said, give me a gun and ammunition and I will go, which one of the militia readily did, so down we marched, under command of col. Harrison; soon after we came down to the shore, the enemy gave three loud huzzas, and rowed over to the Virginia side, with two tenders, one gondola, and ten rowboats; from which they landed and burnt Mr. Brent's house, from whence they returned in about an hour to their respective vessels. In the mean time we thought ourselves very safe under the protection of the militia, who by this time, as we were informed, had increased from between thirty and forty men, to between three and four hundred. In justice to col. Harrison, I must not omit informing, that he seemed very active and resolute, encouraging his men, and telling them that nature could not form a more convenient place than where he proposed they should be stationed. About three or four o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's gondola and a schooner tender put off and made for our boats; seeing that, I said, gentlemen, I hope, as we came to offer you our services, you will be kind enough to assist us in taking care of our boats, having no fire-arms ourselves; they said one company should go with us; then we ran down ourselves, and hauled the smallest boat about thirty or forty yards into a marsh, the other, which had ballast in, we hauled on the beach and staved; by this time the company of militia came down, but the enemy being close ashore where our boat was, they stopped in a valley about fifty or sixty yards distance from the boat on the beach; the enemy's rowgalley rowed several times towards the boat on the beach and back again; at last the rowgalley and tender fired, on which the sentinels the colonel had placed ran across a corn field and made for the woods; to whom the colonel called, *Come back*; no, says I, they will not come back till they get to Port Tobacco (at which he laughed). They would peep at the enemy when they rowed close to our boat, but never offered to fire, excepting it was the colonel, who presented once, but recovered without firing. Some of them said, if the rowgalley landed she would rake them up the valley (which indeed was impossible); at which they ran, the men first, after whom the colonel retreated; notwithstanding, I am pretty well assured the colonel would have stood, had he been supported by his men. When the enemy saw them (from the Roebuck's mast head) running off, they hollowed at them and called them sundry names; then made signs for the rowgalley to pull ashore, which they did and launched our boat off, then gave three huzzas and fired several shot both small and great, at the house where our baggage had been taken to; then returned to their ships with their booty, without having one gun fired at them. Col. Harrison seemed to have that good opinion of capt. Conway, as to say, he was assured that Conway would not be backward in taking a firelock. And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN THOMAS.

*Sworn to before me,*

WM. RAMSAY, J. P.

*The depositions of* EDWARD COLES *and* CUTHBERT ELLISTON, *midshipmen on board the Protector rowgalley, commanded by capt.* ROBERT CONWAY.

Alexandria, in Fairfax county, } ff. *August 10, 1776.*

Likewise *Edward Coles* and *Cuthbert Elliston*, two midshipmen belonging to the Protector rowgalley, came this day before me the subscriber, one of the magistrates for the county aforesaid, in the commonwealth of Virginia, and took the accustomary oaths, by virtue of which they depose and say; That on Tuesday the 23d day of July last, coming up the river Patowmack with capt. Conway, we came in sight of the enemy's fleet, consisting of four ships, two tenders, and one rowgalley, when we made for the Maryland shore, and landed about half a mile below them, expecting to have been protected by the militia on shore, the number of whom (as we were informed soon after our landing) was between three and four hundred; we were seven in number, with two boats. Soon after we landed, four of us went up to the troops. After we were with the troops about an hour and half, some of the men offered to give up their firelocks to us, and one in particular gave his gun to Mr. Thomas, our second lieutenant. We saw the enemy's two tenders, one rowgalley, and some rowboats, filled with men and making for the Virginia shore (instead of coming to the Maryland shore as we expected), where they burnt Mr. Brent's houses; from thence they returned to their ships. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon we observed their rowgalley and a schooner tender making down for the place where our boats lay. The little boat we pulled into a marsh out of their way, and hauled the big boat on the beach, which was staved by James Sorrell, by captain Conway's order, before the enemy could come nigh enough to fire at us with any certainty. As soon as the enemy's rowgalley began to fire, the militia made a precipitate retreat, and ran up to the woods, after whom col. Harrison went up; then the enemy came and took the boat from off the beach, without having one gun fired at them, although some of the militia were within less than 100 yards of the boat when they took her off, and gave three huzzas. Further said deponents say not.

EDWARD COLES,
CUTHBERT ELLISTON.

*Sworn to before me,*

WM. RAMSAY, J. P.

Soon after I arrived at Alexandria, my rowgalley was ordered down to watch the motion of the enemy's fleet, but at my return, to my great surprise, I found the following advertisement had been stuck up at several public places in this town.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*Alexandria, July 31st, 1776.*

WHEREAS it appears by certificates now in my possession, under the hands of capt. John H. Lowe, Mr. John M. Burgess, and Mr. Geo. Fraser Hawkins

of Maryland, that capt. Robert Conway has propagated a report, much to the diſhonour of the 26th battalion of the militia of Maryland, viz. That three or four hundred of the ſaid militia betook themſelves to flight, as ſoon as the miniſterial rowgalley began to fire.

In order therefore to remove every ill impreſſion made by the ſaid report, I take this method of aſſerting, that it is a *malicious infamous falſehood*; as many gentlemen who were preſent as ſpectators when capt. Conway ſays this ſcene of cowardice was acted, are ready upon oath to teſtify.

*(Signed)*

S. HANSON, S. of Sam.

No *man*, Mr. Printer, conſcious of his own integrity, would lay ſilent under ſuch opprobrious epithets; therefore, in vindication of what I have already aſſerted, which was altogether to the ſame effect as the foregoing depoſitions. I deſire you will publiſh the foregoing narrative, for the truth of which I appeal to every impartial ſpectator, and remain, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

ROBERT CONWAY.

*Prince-George's county.*

I DO hereby certify to all whom it may concern, that ſome time laſt week I fell in company with ſeveral people, who were on their way by water to Alexandria. Amongſt theſe there was one Mr. Conway, as I underſtood, who ſaid he was juſt from Sandy-Point, where a party of three or four hundred of the Maryland militia was ſtationed; that as ſoon as the rowgalley began to fire the ſaid militia all ran; that col. Harriſon walked after them laughing at them, and never attempted to rally them; that the only man of ſpirit amongſt them was one Jones, as he deſcribed; that the galley landed a parcel of her men and launched one of his boats, carrying her off, after giving three huzzas, without meeting with any oppoſition. His converſation and a great deal more paſſed in the preſence of many gentlemen. I would have been more particular, but being very unwell with a bad fever, cannot at this time recollect every particular converſation that paſſed. Given under my hand this 29th day of July, 1776.

GEO. FRASER HAWKINS.

To all whom it may concern,

(COPY.)

WE, the ſubſcribers, *John H. Lowe* and *John M. Burgeſs*, ſet out on Wedneſday laſt from Mr. Geo. Hawkins's, with ſome gentlemen, by water, in order to view the ſituation of the miniſterial fleet that was then lying oppoſite Sandy-Point; and on our way down we met with Mr. Conway, who ſaid he was from Sandy-Point, where a party of three or four hundred of militia were ſtationed, and at the appearance of a rowgally, which directed her courſe to the ſhore, and on firing, the ſaid militia ran off. He was aſked whether the colonel did not endeavour to rally the men; he ſaid no, but walked after them and laughed. He ſaid as the rowgally approached the ſhore the colonel addreſſed his men in the following manner: You that will not fight, give your guns to thoſe that will; on which declaration every man left the field but himſelf and one who we ſuppoſe to be one Jones. The rowgalley landed a parcel of her men, launched one of his boats, gave three cheers and carried her off, without meeting with any oppoſition. There were ſeveral other matters that he ſpoke, the particulars of which I do not at preſent remember, but all attended to the diſcredit of ſaid militia.

(COPY.) *July 29th*, 1776.

The variation between capt. Conway's own narrative (as certified by Meſſ. Lowe, Burgeſs and Hawkins) and the depoſitions of his lieutenant and midſhipmen, and again the variation in what they depoſe, muſt make every impartial reader ſuſpect the truth of them. Capt. Conway aſſerts, that as ſoon as the rowgalley began to fire, the ſaid militia (being three or four hundred in number) all ran—That as the rowgalley approached the ſhore, every man left the field, ſave two—Mr. lieutenant ſwears, that only one company, out of the three or four hundred, ran—and Meſſ. midſhipmen ſwear, that the whole three or four hundred made a precipitate retreat and ran up to the woods; then they ſwear that ſome of the militia were within leſs than 100 yards of the boat when the enemy took her off.

Men, who mean to wound the characters of others in the eyes of the public, by inventing and circulating falſehoods, ſhould be extremely circumſpect in what they ſay or ſwear—and, as I already obſerved, the variation and inconſiſtency in the aſſertions and depoſitions of capt. Conway and his party, would make every impartial man ſuſpect their veracity. However, to evince every one that they are founded only in malice and miſchief, I have taken the depoſitions of Meſſ. Finley, Hunter and Lawraſon, of Alexandria, and Meſſ. Matthews and Stoddart, gentlemen volunteers, which you will alſo inſert, with the certificate under the hands of the rev. Mr. Fendall and Mr. Warren Dent.

*Alexandria, the 4th October*, 1776.

ON Tueſday the 23d of July laſt, we, the ſubſcribers, ſet off from this place with intention to ſee the enemy's ſhips, which we were informed were proceeding up Patowmack, and arrived oppoſite them at Sandy-Point, in Maryland, about half an hour paſt 6 o'clock in the evening, where we found a body of militia ſtationed, who informed us there were more men a little lower down the river, to whom we immediately went, and were by them told that col. Harriſon, with a detachment of 25 men, was gone down to prevent the enemy's taking off capt. Conway's boats, by means of a gondola and armed ſchooner, which had left the ſhips for that purpoſe, as was conceived. We ſaw the Roebuck under way turning down, and firing now and then acroſs the field, between the detachment and main body, and heard other great guns, which we ſuppoſed were from the gondola and armed ſchooner. We returned to the main body where we immediately heard a briſk firing of ſmall arms and ſwivels, which was thought to be an engagement betwixt the detachment and the enemy. We think about ſixteen cannon were fired in the whole. The men appeared to be all drawn up ready with their arms, and during the firing ſeemed in good ſpirits, and we heard ſeveral of them aſk if they ought not to go to the aſſiſtance of the detachment. We ſaw, nor diſcovered, nothing like cowardice; but on the contrary, a willing ſpirit ſeemed generally to prevail.

JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM HUNTER,
JAMES LAWRASON.

*Sworn before me,*

WILLIAM RAMSAY, J. P.

(COPY.)

*Charles county, the 18th October*, 1776.

WE, the ſubſcribers, joined three companies of the 26th battalion of militia, under the command of col. Harriſon, at Sandy-Point, on Tueſday the 23d July laſt, early in the morning, in the character of volunteers. About 9 o'clock the ſhips began to man their tenders and ſmall boats, when col. Harriſon ordered the three companies to ſtand to their arms, and, after watching the motions of the enemy a few minutes, gave orders for capt. Maſtin's company, conſiſting of about 45 men, including officers, to repair to the head of a valley which led down to the river nearly oppoſite the Roebuck.---We fell in with this company at the head of the valley.--- A little while after there came three or four ſtrangers, who were queſtioned by col. Harriſon, and informed him that they had come up the river, were going to Alexandria, and had landed a little below in two ſmall boats;---thoſe we underſtood to be capt. Conway, his lieutenant, and two men.---By this time ten rowboats, two tenders and a gondola were filled with men along ſide of the Roebuck, which lay near 400 yards from the Maryland ſhore.---It was every moment expected the enemy would land and attack us.---Col. Harriſon told capt. Maſtin's company that, in caſe the enemy attempted to land there, he ſhould inſtantly march down at their head and poſt them behind the beach; and after admoniſhing them, begged that if any one felt confuſed or under any panic, to candidly inform him and turn out of the ranks;---on which one of the privates turned out, and told him that he did not like to march down the hill.---He was then ordered to give up his gun and ammunition to ſome other that would, and col. Harriſon delivered his gun to capt. Conway's lieutenant, who ſaid he would march down with us.---About ten o'clock the enemy's boats, tenders and gondola, left the Roebuck, giving three cheers, and, contrary to our expectation, went over to Virginia, where they landed and ſet fire to Mr. Brent's houſes.---Col. Harriſon marched the company down to the beach, in order to ſhew them where he intended to poſt them, had the enemy attempted, or in caſe they ſhould attempt a landing at that place.--- Before the enemy returned from Virginia, we were reinforced with about 120 men under col. Hanſon.---About 5 or 6 o'clock afternoon, the enemy's ſmall tender, and the gondola, were obſerved to be manning, and in a few minutes left the Roebuck and directed their courſe towards the bay where capt. Conway's boats were landed.---Col Harriſon immediately ordered the men to arms, and conceiving the enemy's deſign was to take off capt. Conway's boats, gave capt. Maſtin orders to take about 20 of his beſt armed men, and follow him down to watch the motions of the tender and gondola.--- This detachment we joined with two other volunteers---in the whole we think it conſiſted of 25 perſons.---We proceeded down towards the bay with all haſte, and near the head of a valley met with capt. Conway and ſome of his men.---Capt. Conway went down the valley with col. Harriſon to ſhew where his boats lay, and we followed cloſe after in Indian file, and were halted at the mouth of the valley.---He told the colonel that one of his boats was drawn over the beach into a marſh, the other was on the ſhore ſtaved, which was about 150 yards from us, though we could not ſee her from the mouth of the valley on account of ſome buſhes which grew on the beach.--The tender had got in the bay before we reached our poſt, and lay about 150 yards off:---as ſoon as we were halted, the tender fired one of her carriage guns, which was preſently ſucceeded by a diſcharge of grape ſhot from the gondola; this load grounded within a few paces of us, and many of the ſhot, with ſeveral cannon balls, were picked up the next day---ſundry great guns were diſcharged at us whilſt we remained at this poſt.---The gondola, after ſhe came againſt the boat, rowed off and on, and, after a ſhort time, ſeemed to be gradually getting more into the bay, as if deſigning to open the valley and rake it.---We heard capt. Conway ſay to col. Harriſon, that he thought ſhe was endeavouring to rake the valley, and adviſed him to order a retreat, or words to the ſame purpoſe.---The colonel, after taking a view of the gondola, turned about, and in a low tone gave orders for a retreat to the head of the valley, the gondola being within 70 or 80 yards of us at the time.---Five or ſix of the men who were in the rear retreated ſome diſtance beyond the place intended, which we firmly believe proceeded from their not having heard the orders diſtinctly, as moſt of them returned immediately to the head of the valley, on being called to by ſome of the officers.---From this place we obſerved the Roebuck had got under way and fallen down, and began to fire on us; alſo the tender, our ſituation being open to them both.---The colonel returned to the mouth of the valley, and we and others went different ways to take another view of the gondola, which we found lying quite ſtill, nearly oppoſite the boat, with her hatches cloſe ſhut, and nothing viſible but her oars and guns, though capt. Conway's lieutenant had juſt before informed, that her hatches were up and men expoſed, which raiſed our hopes of getting a ſhoot.---We recollect that, previous to our leaving the mouth of the valley, capt. Conway aſked col. Harriſon to let the gondola be fired at, to ſcare her off from the ſhore, which was refuſed, as there was no living object to ſhoot at.---A retreat was then ordered to the main body by col. Harriſon, and the detachment directed to ſcatter as they retreated through the old fields, to obſerve the flaſh of the enemy's cannon, and to fall down whenever they ſaw it.---The fire from the Roebuck, armed ſchooner, and gondola, grew very warm, and the frequent falling down of the men occaſioned a general laughter.---We retreated to a fence at the edge of a wood, and lay behind it until the enemy's fire ceaſed---then returned to the main body, with which we remained until the ſhips went down the river, and the troops were diſcharged.

JOHN MATTHEWS,
WILLIAM STODDART.

(COPY.)

*Charles county, October 18, 1776.*

THEN came Meſſrs. John Matthews and William Stoddert, gentlemen, and made oath on the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, that the above is a true ſtate of the tranſactions at Sandy-Point, under col. William Harriſon, on the 23d of July laſt.

G. R. BROWN.

*Charles county, October 20, 1776.*

WHEREAS we find, by ſundry depoſitions publiſhed in the Baltimore Gazette, and by certificates under the hands of George Fraſer Hawkins, Eſq; capt. John H. Lowe, and Mr. John M. Burgeſs, that reports have been falſly and induſtriouſly propagated, reflecting on the courage, and tending to injure the character of the 26th battalion of Maryland militia, under the command of col. William Harriſon:--And whereas we think it a duty incumbent on us, and on every man, to reſcue injured merit from undeſerved reproach, and check any idle reports that may reflect diſgrace on the American arms,---we think it but common juſtice to declare that many of the moſt injurious aſperſions, contained in the above mentioned publication and certificates, are, within our knowledge, totally falſe, and in every ſeveral ground-leſs.---And we do further aſſert, that we attended the ſaid militia from the Monday of the enemy's arrival at Sandy-Point, until their departure from ſaid place; and that ſaid militia appeared to us to aſſemble with cheerfulneſs and alacrity---and we have all the reaſon in the world to believe, that had the enemy attempted a landing, they would have been warmly and vigorouſly oppoſed---for on two different occaſions---the one on Monday during a thunder guſt, when the men were obliged to take ſhelter in a ſmall houſe, the ſentries gave an alarm, that the enemy were preparing to land, they, ſo far from exhibiting any ſymptoms or ſigns of fear, were on the contrary, in our opinion, too warm and impetuous, by ſpringing out of the houſe without waiting for orders, and running towards the ſhore in an irregular manner---the alarm proved groundleſs; and their two eager behaviour drew from the colonel a gentle reprimand.---The other inſtance happened on the Tueſday morning, when the alarm was given that the enemy were manning their boats and preparing to land, and the general opinion was, and every man expected, that they would attempt a landing at Sandy-Point; on which col. Harriſon ordered the men to ſtand to their arms, and in a very ſhort time after ordered captain Maſtin's company to the head of a valley, which led down to the ſhore where it was expected the enemy would land.---On this trial (and we do not believe men can be put to a greater or ſeverer one) the men behaved with the moſt undaunted courage and cool intrepidity. Upon the whole, not only in the above particularized inſtances, but in the whole of their conduct they appeared ſpirited, brave, and ready to engage.

HENRY FENDALL,
WARREN DENT.

(COPY.)

Were it neceſſary, Mr. Printer, a variety of other evidence could be procured to invalidate theſe idle tales; but I firmly truſt, that the teſtimony now offered will fully ſatisfy every impartial and well diſpoſed perſon.---I would obſerve, that the gentlemen who depoſe and certify are not of the battalion---three of them reſiding in Alexandria, Virginia---and can have no further intereſt in its character, than as good members of community. What motive induced capt. Conway and his officers thus to aſſert, and thus ſolemnly to depoſe, I am at a loſs to ſay, unleſs it was to divert their conſtituents from an enquiry into their own conduct---for, be it known to the public, that Patowmack river, at Sandy-Point, is near four miles wide, and they, like perſons wanting ſenſe, landed their boats, within a little all diſtance of the enemy's ſhips, on the Maryland ſhore, when they might have evaded them at leaſt three miles, by paſſing along the Virginia ſide---and in caſe they had been noticed and purſued by the enemy, could at any rate have gone aſhore and ſued for protection from the oppoſite militia of Virginia. Had capt. Conway and his officers reported facts as they happened, they muſt have given the public a favourable opinion of the militia in general at Sandy-Point. A ſingle company, armed and equipped as our militia too generally are, was drawn up, in their preſence, ready to advance down to the beach, there to receive the attack of ten rowboats, two tenders, and a gondola, filled with men. On the commanding officer's admoniſhing this company, and begging that if any of them felt confuſed or afraid, to candidly inform him; one of the company, out of about forty eight perſons, ſaid he did not like to march down the hill, and turned out of the ranks. Whether this be an inſtance of general cowardice, or not, the impartial public will ſay---For my part, his refuſal by no means ſurpriſed me, as the expedition appeared very dangerous, and was really ſo, though I thought it neceſſary. We were, agreeable to every one's idea, to oppoſe the landing of at leaſt four times our number, and could we not have repulſed them, muſt have retreated up the hill, expoſed to a near fire from the Roebuck, two tenders and a gondola. The retreat of the detachment in the afternoon, which went down to prevent the enemy's taking off capt. Conway's boats, was by my orders---If it was wrong, I am chargeable with it and not the men---However, I thought it prudent, and, in a ſimilar ſituation, ſhould act again in the ſame manner. I ſhall not, to humour capt. Conway or his crew, expoſe men to the fire of a gondola, when the chance of killing is only on the ſide of the enemy; but hope ever to be found ready and willing, with thoſe whom I have the honour to command, to riſque life whenever any valuable end can be anſwered.

Before I conclude, I muſt declare, that, from the trial of the men at Sandy-Point, I entertain the higheſt opinion of their bravery in general, and were they equipped, as men going into battle ſhould be, would riſque my life with them, as ſoon as with any men in the world. And, as Mr. lieutenant Thomas has, in the courſe of his depoſition, given his opinion of me, I muſt in return give mine of him---which is, in the ſincerity of my heart, this---that he would, at any time, to oblige a perſon on whom he was the leaſt dependent, ſwear, that black is white, or white black. I am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

WILLIAM HARRISON.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY,

October 11, 1776.

WANTED, 5000 pair of SHOES. Thoſe who are deſirous of contracting for the ſame, or any part of them, are requeſted to apply to the Council of Safety of this ſtate.

October 23, 1776.

A QUANTITY of ſtrong coarſe STOCKINGS wanted for the uſe of this State. The Council will contract with any perſon therefor.

By order,

R. RIDGELY, clk.

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In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea-board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Council of Safety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the Council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

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Williamſburg, November 1, 1776.

By virtue of a decree of the hon. court of admiralty of this ſtate, will be ſold at public vendue, for ready money, on Monday the 25th inſtant, at James-Town on James river, about ſeven miles from the city of Williamſburg,

THE brigantine SARAH, of Great-Britain, lately made a prize of by the Montgomery privateer, capt. Polk, of Annapolis, in the ſtate of Maryland, with her ſails, rigging, and materials, being about 170 tons burthen, Britiſh built. An inventory of her ſails, rigging, and materials, may be ſeen on board the ſaid ſhip.——At ſame time and place will be ſold her cargo, conſiſting of a large quantity of exceeding good Jamaica rum, muſcovado ſugars, coffee, ginger, cotton, and ſundry other articles, ſhipped on board the ſaid ſhip from Jamaica for the London market.

BENJAMIN POWEL, marſhal.

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THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, on Tueſday the 24th of September laſt, two negro fellows, one named RALPH, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about thirty years of age, has a ſcar above his right eye in the form of a croſs: had on when he went away, a pair of oſnabrig trouſers, ditto ſhirt, and felt hat. The other named HARRY, middle ſized, has a deep ſcar on one cheek: had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt, a pair of old cloth breeches and felt hat, and carried with him a caddoe. Any perſon bringing them to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward, or thirty ſhillings for either.

w3 GERARD BOARMAN.

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Annapolis, November 6, 1776.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcribers, in June laſt, a red cow, with long legs and very thin, a little white acroſs her face, four years old or upwards. Alſo an old cow, about ten years old, of a red colour, a white neck and face, with a large bag, and gave milk. Alſo laſt week a red cow, with a white face and long tail, big with calf and fat, with a pole acroſs her horns when loſt. Whoever brings theſe ſtrays to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive ten ſhillings for each, with reaſonable charges, from

CLINCH BLINCO, &
LAWRENCE KELLYHORN,
butchers in Annapolis.

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Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-office,

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CONVENTION
OF THE
PROVINCE of MARYLAND,
Held at the city of Annapolis, on Wedneſday the 14th of Auguſt, 1776.

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RICHARD BURLAND,
TAILOR in ANNAPOLIS,

HAS for SALE, a large quantity of the beſt ſuperfine clothes, ſecond ditto, wiltons, white corded dimity, rattinets and ſhalloons of all kinds, ſpotted ſwanſkins, black knit patterns for breeches, ſagathies, cambrics, and linens.

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

October 13, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Friday the 11th inſtant, a convict Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL CARNY, about 25 years of age, by trade a ſhoemaker, about five feet one inch high, red faced, pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſandy hair, ſtoops and ſwings his arms as he walks, is fond of liquor: Had on and took with him an old light coloured frize coat, blue jacket, fore parts cloth, hind parts frize, white jacket, either linen or ſuſtian, old leather breeches, old oſnabrig trouſers, oſnabrig ſhirt, old caſtor hat, and old pumps. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, if in this province, ſhall have fifty ſhillings, if out of the province, the above reward.

NICH. WORTHINGTON.

N. B. His indenture and aſſignment were taken from among the papers of his late maſter John Griffith, deceaſed; if he has got them he may forge a diſcharge, as he can write. He inliſted in the flying camp at Annapolis by the name of Michael Green, and has a paſs by which he paſſes by the name of Michael Green, ſigned Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer.

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IF SARAH HARVIE, who lived near Upper Marlborough about the year 1741, and afterwards removed to Frederick county, is living, and will apply to Ignatius Digges, ſhe may receive the balance of a legacy left her by William Mordent; or if ſhe is dead, and her heirs will apply as above, they may receive the ſame. 3w

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THERE is at the plantation of Francis Jenkins, near Piſcataway in Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſtrawberry roan mare, about 11 hands hands high, appears to be about 13 or 14 years old, branded on the near buttock D, a ſtar in her forehead and a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, and has had the fiſtula. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3w

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THERE is at the plantation of Jevolt Ankeney, in Conecocheague, Waſhington county, a black gelding, 6 years old, trots well, 14 hands high, a large ſtar in his forehead, half of his near hind foot white, and a few white hairs on his neck, occaſioned as is ſuppoſed by a collar. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

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Annapolis, October 16, 1776.

THE CONVENTION of this province having thought proper to paſs a reſolve, that no bonds in the LOAN-OFFICE be put in ſuit for non-payment of intereſt before the 1ſt day of January next, thoſe in arrears are requeſted to take notice, that no further indulgence will be given.

JOHN CLAPHAM,
tf WILLIAM EDDIS.

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To be ſold by public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday November 15th, at 11 o'clock, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near Maggoty river,

THREE likely NEGRO WOMEN, and one NEGRO GIRL. One of the ſaid women can cook, ſpin, waſh and plait linen very well. The other three underſtand plantation work.

DANIEL M'KINNON.

N. B. They are to be ſold for caſh only: and if the day of ſale ſhould prove rainy, the ſale will be on the next fair day. tf

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SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away laſt night, two ſervant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the ſmall-pox, is bow-legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen ſhirt and trouſers, cotton jacket died brown, a country linſey ditto, country ſhoes, broad braſs buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented ſervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the buſineſs, dark complexion and pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort curled black hair, has a ſour look, ſmall eyes, ſpeaks broken Engliſh: had on and took with him one oſnabrig ſhirt, blue cotton trouſers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with ſleeves, an old caſtor hat, and half worn ſhoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them home, or ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf BENTON JACQUES.

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October 11, 1776.

WENT away, on the night of the 9th inſtant, from the Patuxent iron-works, the two following ſervant men, viz. EDMUND WALKER, a Yorkſhireman, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark complexion, black eyes, and ſhort yellow hair; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig ſhirt, coarſe country linen trouſers, a brown bear ſkin upper jacket, and felt hat. JOHN DRIVER, an Engliſhman, about 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on and took with him one old ſhirt, an old blue jacket, a pair of old cotton breeches, and an old felt hat which has loſt great part of the crown. They went off in company with a yellow negro, named Jacob, belonging to Thomas Welſh, a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 28 years of age, who has had a part of each of his ears taken off; his dreſs was a fulled country cloth jacket and breeches, of an aſh colour, an old oſnabrig ſhirt, felt hat, and old ſhoes; and being well acquainted with the roads from hence to York county, in Pennſylvania, it is very probable they may make for that place.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants ſhall receive, if taken twenty miles from home, thirty ſhillings, if forty miles, forty ſhillings, and if at a greater diſtance, three pounds for each (including what the law allows) paid by 3w

SAMUEL, JOHN, and THOMAS SNOWDEN.

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THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

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FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1776.

RAN away this day from the ſubſcriber, a negro fellow named Jeffery, about 5 feet 10 inches high, 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, has an impediment in his ſpeech, a large ſcar on his left cheek: had on when he went away, an old Iriſh linen ſhirt, country linen trouſers, old pumps, a ſky blue ſhag waiſtcoat, the back part of which is gray German ſerge, and a ſpotted ſwanſkin waiſtcoat; he alſo took with him a country cotton ſhirt and ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

w6 JOSEPH IRELAND.

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Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776.

LOST, on Monday the 5th inſt. a ſmall flat double caſed watch, winds up in the back, and has a ſmall ſcrew in one part of the dial-plate; maker's name John Deards, London, No. 1641. Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to me ſhall receive three pounds reward, and if offered for ſale pleaſe to ſtop it.

JAMES MAWE.

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ANNAPOLIS HEAD QUARTERS,
31 July, 1776.

THE benevolent people of this city, and county, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend all the old ſheets, and other old linen, they can conveniently ſpare, to Dr. Richard Tootell. Their donations will be received (with thanks) either at the doctor's own houſe or at the military hoſpital ſhop, on the State-houſe hill, where the free-ſchool was formerly kept. Bees and myrtle wax, ſaſſafras, ſeneca and black ſnake-roots, tormentil and calamus, are purchaſed. Likewiſe country ſarſaparilla, if clean, ſplit and well cured. Dog-wood berries, which muſt be gathered ripe and cured in the ſhade; when dried, if ſound they will appear of a dark red, if black they are faulty and will not anſwer the purpoſe.

R. TOOTELL, S. M.

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Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

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THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarſe, by the Printer hereof.

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October 18, 1776.

To be ſold at public ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the 20th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. Aſael Gittings, deceaſed,

PART of his perſonal eſtate, conſiſting of both country and blooded horſes, cattle of different ages, and ſheep; alſo a waggon and many other articles, for which caſh, wheat, tobacco, or corn, muſt be paid before the articles are removed.

RICHARD GRAVES, admr.

All thoſe who have any demands againſt the aforeſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring or ſend in their claims that they may be ſettled as the law directs, and the accounts immediately made up with the commiſſary, by R. G.

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ANNAPOLIS, Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.